

BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

DURIER

BY BOUTELLE BROTHERS.

EXCURSIONS.

ANNUAL HARVEST EXCURSION

Aroostook County!

25 Maine Central Railroad excursions to take place by regular trains, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, September 10, 11 and 12, and at rates ratios.

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Whig and Courier.

BY BOUTELLE BROTHERS.

All business letters should be addressed to BOUTELLE BROTHERS, and commercial and personal letters should be addressed "Editor of Whig and Courier."

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1893.

The Plate.

The long suppressed report of Special Agent Ayer has at last been given to the public and shows that during the period from July, 1892, to March 31, 1893, the aggregate production of the plate in this country from sheets rolled in the United States was 34,929,000 pounds. The aggregate amount of imported black plate which has been converted into tin plates in the United States was 39,290,233 pounds, making the grand total of both kinds 73,222,333 pounds.

The increase of the March quarter over the December quarter of the plate produced in this country is 3,900,000 pounds, and of imported black plate, 6,750,000 pounds. Ten firms used their own black plates exclusively, thirteen firms use both American and foreign plates, and nine use only foreign plates.

Agent Ayer states that his figures are based upon the returns of the manufacturers and he believes the facts to disprove the assertion that the figures of the production are based on estimates. The report for the quarter ended March 31, 1893, the last made, shows the production to have been 20,266,399 pounds of which 40 per cent were made from American black plates. He estimates the production for June quarter at 35,600,000 pounds, or a total production for the fiscal year, of more than 50,000,000 pounds. It gives figures which show that many of the tin plate manufacturers are adding to their plants. No decrease of plant or working force is mentioned in a single case.

These figures prove so troubesome to the Democratic free traders that the Secretary of the Treasury has been holding them back while he formulated some plan to help the Democratic party out of its difficulty. He has at last negotiated a ruling to the effect that no plate made from imported sheet must be excluded from the official report of the plate "produced" in the United States. There is provision in the tariff act of 1890 to the effect that "after October 1, 1897, all iron and steel plates shall be admitted free of duty unless it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President that the segregated quantity of iron plates produced in the United States during either of the six years preceding June 30, 1897, equal to one-third the amount of such plates imported and entered for consumption during any fiscal year after the passage of the act of 1890."

The plates are simply sheets of iron and steel coated with tin. It is the coating of them that makes them tin plates and therefore, the Treasury Department has held up to the present time that when the coating is done in this country they are the plates "produced" here by the eyes of the law. Secretary Carlisle now reverses this old-fashioned rule that the iron and steel used in making the tin plates must be produced in this country. Under a like ruling like any class of goods made from imported yarns would not be "produced" in this country.

The rolled sheetiron and steel are the raw material of which the plates are made, with the English and American manufacturers of the Wires and Means Committee do not believe that Mr. Carlisle's ruling would be upheld by the courts. But the matter is not of much importance as it would go to the Democrats not to contemplate the removal of the duty on tin.

We trust, however, that Mr. Carlisle will reverse his ruling with the Democrats' theory that in order to build up American industries all raw material should go on the free list. If the use of imported black plate destroys the American character of the tin industries, what will become of the other American industries once the Democratic program is inaugurated, the aim of which is to import raw material? Consistency is not Mr. Carlisle's strong point.

[On the Run.]

Referring to the sudden change in the position of the Administration in the case of the Indemnity imposed by the attack of Hovey Smith on the Colonists, the Washington correspondent of the London *Evening News* writes:

"Old soldiers have clung throughout the country received the news with quietude, as though they were to be deprived of their customary support, when on appearing at the pension office for their regular checks, were told that their names had been stricken from the rolls, and that they could not be restored, unless they should themselves prove that they had been slaves. The shock was a great one, but the old soldiers, according to tick-sheets, fit complete a book to tickle their hearts, for bread. All the world is known at the White House, and at the pension office, in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury. But no change was made or suggested."

Suddenly something happened. Two orders in rather rapid succession have turned the tables. The Commissioner of Pensions took his stand in a very frank way, to undo in part what he had done, without acknowledging the injustice or the wrong way in which he had sought to do it. The second order of modification are not accompanied by any explanation worthy of the name.

There is a faint internal evidence of having been taken, in the result of just command from some one, but it is not difficult to tell what has happened.

Congressmen came here August 7 in response to the proclamation of the President that they can here with the message of the people, the President, and his Constitutional advisers at a meeting of the Senate, and the message was that the pension policy of the Administration was ruining the Democratic party, and great many of the soldiers died in the field, the effect of it would certainly be to make it difficult, if not impossible, for some of the Northern Democrats to be returned to Congress, but the policy was reversal of the fundamental principle of Anglo-Saxon law that a man is innocent until proved guilty; that the feeling of indignation against the Administration, because of its conduct, was rising in the Northern States and could not be suppressed, except by a radical reversal of it.

The representatives of the Administration, however, would not do to say that the old soldiers, for years had been in receipt of their pensions, without any suspicion that there was any irregularity about them; were to be told that they were to be discharged, to whom, years after their case was remitted, might be dead, and when they were, they were helpless, possibly, on sick beds, and were liable upon such an undertaking.

Moreover, the Democratic State Committee of Ohio sent an urgent message to the President, to the effect that the policy of the pension office, greatly injuring the party, and would be a serious hindrance to a state, now in the control of the administration. Holman, of Indiana, objected to the same, has always been a friend to General Lincoln, Commissioner of Pensions, in a very spirited interview, the Democratic policy of the Administration had been very uncertain whether he, Holman, or the other members, would be returned to Congress from Indiana.

Moreover, there were reports that the representatives of the Grand Army were preparing to bring one of the most eminent lawyers of the country, to sue the pension office, to contest the Administration's policy in the court, and that as a result of the master would be annulling it if it should never come to go to trial. The Grand Army meeting was to be held. The Administration, however, did not take the risk of such a decision as was imminent.

He, for them, and many other reasons,

the Commissioner of Pensions has been ordered by some one to retire his steps, so that to cover his retreat in as graceful a manner as possible, the modifications of the order are not at all clear. The indicate merely that the Administration is afraid of his opinion, and is on the run before the legal indigation of the soldier element of the country.

Inflation Schemes.

A Washington despatch to the Boston Herald has the following concerning a proposed scheme of the Administration in relation to the currency question:

Secretary Carlisle has practically decided to leave the Treasury, and the Treasury should be left by leaving silver certificates purchased under the Sherman law, and in this Springer Crisp and Mr. Springer, chairman of the Currency Committee on the subject, and recommended some changes in the bill which Mr. Springer has already introduced, authorizing the issue of certificates against the year, that is, a difference between receipts and expenditures, without requiring a balance of \$30,000,000. The balance of the original bill, and the issue of certificates against it, would provide \$1,752,000 on the silver, plus up to Sept. 1.

It is reported that the British Committee of the House will take up this bill at its next meeting, and will soon report a bill for immediate consideration. Commenting upon this will scheme of inflation of the currency the *Herald* editorially denounces it in the following vigorous manner:

If Secretary Carlisle has decided to leave the Treasury, and the Treasury should be left by leaving silver certificates purchased under the Sherman law, the sooner he reverses his decision the better it will be for himself, his party and the Government. It is a bold and even-handed stroke to such a wild and foolish scheme which will offend directly with the business community, and the effect will be reflected in the administration if it were permitted to remain in it.

The project is purely and simply a proposal to add over \$30,000,000 to the \$45,000,000 now outstanding, and to make the same the most obnoxious form. The talk about issuing notes against the selector of the bullion is nonsense. The金银 is nothing but waste. The silver certificates represent nothing but waste. The silver certificates are issued to meet the demands of the market, and to represent by counteracting notes to an amount greatly in excess of its market value. There is no room for any further issue.

Mr. Carlisle really forces such a rapidly, he practically says, to the country: "Let us make believe that silver is worth \$1.20 per ounce, shooting up to \$1.25, and the value of our treasury notes on the silver bullion that we have bought to represent the difference between the price we paid for it and its market value." And let us also believe that \$1 billion is coldest into dollars for the redemption of the notes."

These figures prove so troubesome to the Democratic free traders that the Secretary of the Treasury has been holding them back while he formulated some plan to help the Democratic party out of its difficulty. He has at last negotiated a ruling to the effect that no plate made from imported sheet must be excluded from the official report of the plate "produced" in the United States. There is provision in the tariff act of 1890 to the effect that "after October 1, 1897, all iron and steel plates shall be admitted free of duty unless it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President that the segregated quantity of iron plates produced in the United States during either of the six years preceding June 30, 1897, equal to one-third the amount of such plates imported and entered for consumption during any fiscal year after the passage of the act of 1890."

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The rolled sheetiron and steel are the raw material of which the plates are made, with the English and American manufacturers of the Wires and Means Committee do not believe that Mr. Carlisle's ruling would be upheld by the courts. But the matter is not of much importance as it would go to the Democrats not to contemplate the removal of the duty on tin.

We trust, however, that Mr. Carlisle will reverse his ruling with the Democrats' theory that in order to build up American industries all raw material should go on the free list. If the use of imported black plate destroys the American character of the tin industries, what will become of the other American industries once the Democratic program is inaugurated, the aim of which is to import raw material?

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To our former patrons, and the general public!

Having decided to retire

from the insurance business,

we take pleasure in inform-

ing you that Tyler, Fogg &

Co. have purchased from us

the business and good will of

our firm, and will in the fu-

ture be the resident agents of

the companies formerly

represented by our agency,

and we cordially recom-

mend the new firm as well

calculated to serve you in

the capacity of Fire Under-

writers.

Very respectfully yours,

John S. Ricker & Son.

TYLER, FOGG & CO.,

Investment Bankers,

Fire and Life Underwriters,

are prepared to write

INSURANCE

At the LOWEST RATES in any of the following strong old-line companies:

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

MERCHANTS, OF NEWARK,

ST. PAUL,

WESTERN,

SUN, OF LONDON,

UNITED STATES,

SCOTTISH, UNION & NAT'L,

UNITED FIREMEN'S,

METROPOLITAN PLATE GLASS,

MUTUAL LIFE,

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY,

OFFICE,

SCHOOL BUILDING,

BANGOR, MAINE.

CITY BONDS

IN DENOMINATIONS OF

\$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000,

BRADING.

6 per cent. Interest,

FOR SALE BY

BOWLER & MERRILL,

BANKERS,

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Bangor Safe Deposit Vaults,

No. 1 Kenduskeag Block,

BANGOR,

MAINE.

Insurance.

D. M. HOWARD & SON

RESIDENT AGENTS OF

Leading American Stock

Insurance Companies.

Policies on all kinds of insurable property, written at a moment's notice, at the lowest rates.

Premiums promptly adjusted and paid at this office.

Notice No. 1 Exchange Block, State street.

ART STORE.

Artist's Supplies,

PICTURES AND FRAMES at

MARSTON & GORHAM'S,

50 STATE STREET.

No Assessments!

No Tontine Estimates!

Notice of Petition for Discharge.

STATE OF MAINE.

PROSECUTOR, ex. Court of Common Pleas.

RAILROADS.

Maine Central Railroad.

(Arrangement of Trains.

In Effect Sept. 3, 1893.

All further notice will leave Bangor

GOING EAST.

6:15 A.M.—For St. Stephen, Arrowsic, Cut-

Maine and the Province, with Station Call for

7:45 A.M.—For Old Town and V. & A. T.

8:45 A.M.—For Old Town, Allerton, and B.

10:20 P.M.—Oxford for Old Town and Mat-

tawaknook.

3:30 P.M.—Hancock for Old Town, Allerton,

Bath, Skowhegan, Vassalboro, New Al-

ton, and Vassalboro.

7:45 P.M.—Maine Express for St. Stephen,

Wiscasset, Anson, County and City, John-

ville, and Wiscasset.

Sundays included, in Vassalboro and St. John.

GOING WEST.

6:30 A.M.—Maine Express for St. Stephen,

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BUCKSPORT BRANCH.

Trains leave Bangor for Bucksport at 2:45 P.M.

4:45 P.M.—Arrive at Bucksport at 5:45 P.M.

At 5:45 P.M. return to Bangor.

6:45 P.M.—Arrive at Bucksport at 7:45 P.M.

7:45 P.M.—Arrive at Bangor at 8:45 P.M.

8:45 P.M.—Leave Bucksport for Bangor.

9:45 P.M.—Arrive at Bangor at 10:45 P.M.

10:45 P.M.—Leave Bangor for Bucksport.

11:45 P.M.—Arrive at Bucksport at 12:45 A.M.

12:45 A.M.—Arrive at Bangor at 1:45 A.M.

1:45 A.M.—Leave Bucksport for Bangor.

2:45 A.M.—Arrive at Bangor at 3:45 A.M.

3:45 A.M.—Leave Bangor for Bucksport.

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2:45 A.M.—Leave Bucksport for Bangor.

3:45 A.M.—Arrive at Bangor at 4:45 A.M.

4:45 P.M.—Leave Bangor for Bucksport.

5:45 P.M.—Arrive at Bucksport at 6:45 P.M.

6:45 P.M.—Leave Bucksport for Bangor.

7:45 P.M.—Arrive at Bangor at 8:45 P.M.

8:45 P.M.—Leave Bangor for Bucksport.

9:45 P.M.—Arrive at Bucksport at 10:45 P.M.

10:45 P.M.—Leave Bucksport for Bangor.

11:45 P.M.—Arrive at Bangor at 12:45 A.M.

12:45 A.M.—Leave Bangor for Bucksport.

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2:45 A.M.—Leave Bucksport for Bangor.

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